A new anonymous marker on chromosome 11, D11S347, detects two TaqI RFLPs

Deborah J.Morris, Maria dos Santos,, Sue Povey[1], Michele Ramsay and Trefor Jenkins

MRC Human Ecogenetics Research Unit, Department of Human Genetics, School of Pathology, The South African Institute for Medical Research and University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa and [1]MRC Human Biochemical Genetics Unit, University College, London, UK

SOURCE/DESCRIPTION A 14.7 kb single copy genomic DNA probe, DM13, isolated from a lambda Charon 4A HaeIII/AluI human genomic DNA library.

POLYMORPHISM TaqI (T/CGA, Boehringer Mannheim): Two two-allele polymorphisms, with bands at 6.6 kb (allele A1) or 5.7 kb (allele A2); and 3.25 kb (allele B1) or 1.75 and 1.5 kb (allele B2). Constant fragments of 2.9, 2.0 and 1.8 kb.

FREQUENCY Studied unrelated southern African males and females

	94 Caucasoids	40 Negroids	53 San
A1 (6.6 kb)	0.65	0.86	0.80
A2 (5.7 kb)	0.35	0.14	0.20
B1 (3.25 kb)	0.40	0.48	0.66
B2 (1.75, 1.5 kb)	0.60	0.52	0.34

NOT POLYMORPHIC FOR AvaII, BamHI, BglII, EcoRI, HincII, HindIII, MboI, MspI, PstI, PvuII, RsaI, SstI, StuI (7 individuals tested).

CHROMOSOMAL LOCALIZATION Probe DM13 assigned to chromosome 11 using two independent panels of somatic cell hybrid lines.

MENDELIAN INHERITANCE Co-dominant segregation of all TaqI alleles demonstrated in at least five South African Caucasoid and Negroid families and 17 informative CEPH pedigrees.

PROBE AVAILABILITY Available to collaborators.

OTHER COMMENTS Alleles A1 and A2 detectable using a 6.2 or 5.7 kb TaqI fragment, alleles B1 and B2 detectable using a 1.5 kb TaqI fragment, isolated from DM13.